Gazette of the United States; and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN FENNO, No. 119 Chesnut Street.

NUMBER 1663.] PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1798. [VOLUME XIII.

Will be Sold,

On Tuesday the 10th day of January inst. at 7 o'clock in the Evening at the Merchant's Coffee House, the following described tracts of land—viz.

Seven contiguous tracts of land, situate on the waters of little Equinunk creek, in the county of Northampton, surveyed on warrants dated respectively the 9th day of October, 1776, and patented in the year 1793.

ALSO,

Fifteen thousand acres of land situate in Union, Springfield and Shirly townships in Huntingdon county—Particulars of which may be known by applying to Charles Eddy, No. 4, North Eighth Street.

Peter Benson, Auctioneer.

Jan. 2. dt10th.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 1st January,

The House No. 107, Arch-street,

Near the corner of Third Street.—For further particulars, enquire as above, or at No. 88, Vine Street.

December 27 dtf

Ran away the 25th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, of a yellow complexion; when spoke to and called by his name he has a quick sharp look out of his eyes and shews the white of them very much; has taken all his cloathes with him, which are, a new kersey great coat, a grey broad cloth and close bodied coat, a striped vest, nankeen breeches, silk stockings and ruffled shirts, and a number of other cloaths. The said Negro understands farming, and is a good shoemaker and carpenter; he can read and write tolerably well—It is likely he may forge a pass. Whoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that I get him, shall have Thirty Dollars reward, paid by the subscriber, SUSANNAH MEDFORD, living in Still Pond, Maryland, Kent county.

N. B. The above Negro is 29 years old.

January 2. 6t

60 Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 24th of December, 1797, a Negro Man, about 22 years old, by the name of Cato, he is about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, midling well proportioned; he has a very coarse voice, his fore teeth stand very far apart; there were one or two with him—I cannot rightly describe the cloaths he took with him, for he took two or three suits; he had on when he went away, a pair of kersey trowsers, a half worn drab coloured coat, a half worn wool hat; he took with him four very good shirts—I expect he has made for Philadelphia or the Jerseys. Whosoever takes up said negro and secures him, so that the owner may get him again, shall have the above reward, paid by me, JOHN MOORE, Living in Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

January 2. *6t22aw

Lodgings Wanted,

Furnished or unfurnished for a Gentleman, Lady and servant—two or three genteel Rooms and a Garret; situated South of Market Street—Enquire of the Printer.

Dec. 29. *3t

James & Richard Smith,

TAKE the liberty of informing their friends and the public, that they have removed their store to No. 54, *South Front street*, next door to Edward Fox's Auction Room, where they have at this time for sale, a large and general assortment of

European & East India Goods,

Many of which are just imported in the Clothier, William Penn, &c. &c.

Oct. 27. 6

James C. & Samuel W. Fisher,

AT THEIR STORE,

No. 213, corner of Arch and Front streets,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Cotton and worsted Hosiery in trunks, assorted
A few bales red, white, and yellow Flannels
Ditto sutty romall Handkerchiefs
Ditto Pullicat silk ditto
Ditto Pondicherry and Madrass ditto
Ditto Gurrahs
Bengal black Taffeties
4000 pieces Nanksens, and
Few chests best Hyson Tea

Also—1500 boxes best London Window Glass, from 8 by 6, to 19 by 14—and 15 hhds. Glass Ware, assorted, which they will dispose of cheaper than any in the city.

november 28. 3awtf

NOW LANDING,

At South-street Wharf,

The Cargo of the Ship Concord,

Captain Thompson, from Batavia.

About 300 tons first quality Java Coffee (the whole having been selected)
80 tons Java Sugar, in canisters and bags
10 legurcs of old Arrack
Nutmegs, Mace and Cloves

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT.

Who also offers For Sale,

Just landed from ship Amity, from Jamaica.

202 hhds. Jamaica Sugar, and
170 do. do. Rum.

november 23. d6w

A person well acquainted with the theory and practice of book-keeping, who has been many years engaged in business for himself and others, would be glad to be employed, either as an agent or factor; or in posting books; stating unsettled accounts; or in executing any other kind of writing, in French or English.

A note addressed to J. A. and left at this office, will be punctually attended to.

november 30. 3awtf

House and Lots, *in Bordentown.*

TO BE SOLD, a handsome two story House, with the Lot on which it is erected, situated about the middle of the beautiful and healthy Village of Bordentown. The house is forty two feet front, and in neat order. The lot contains one acre, and is one hundred feet on the main street, and extends with the same breadth to back street. Also, a large Lot, containing nearly four acres, separated from the former by back street. One third only of the purchase money will be required upon executing a deed, and for the remainder, such credit will be given as the purchaser may chuse. This property will be sold free of all incumbrances, and an indisputable title given.

For further particulars enquire either of Dr. William Burnes, residing in Bordentown, near the premises, who will shew the same, or of

PETER THOMSON,

Conveyancer, no. 144, Market-street.

December 2. 3awtf

For Savannah,

TO SAIL THE FIRST OPENING,

The fast sailing ship

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBEN, Master,

NOW lying the first wharf below Market Street—has handsome accommodations for passengers—For freight or passage apply to the Master on board, or to

N. & J. Frazer,

No. 95, South Front Street.

Who have on hand, and for Sale,

Prime Rice, in whole and half tierces, Georgia and Carolina Indigo, Molasses in hhds, Teneriffe wine, &c. &c

December 27 3tawtf.

Wanted to Charter,

A British vessel, fifteen hundred to two thousand five hundred barrels burthen.

Apply to

Peter Blight.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

Choice Red Port Wine in pipes and hogsheads and old London Particular Madeira, fit for immediate use, in pipes.

December 20 §1w

For Charleston,

THE SHIP

VENUS,

Lying at the wharf of Messrs. Perotts

SHE will take Freight on very low terms, and sail the first opening.—Apply to the master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 28 §

For Amsterdam,

The Ship

FARMER,

JOHN M'COLLOM, Master; WILL sail in a few days, the greater part of her cargo being ready. For freight of fifty tons of Coffee, or passage, apply to the master on board, at Walnut-street wharf, or to

JOHN SAVAGE.

Who is Landing, out of the said Ship, from Bourdeaux, and For Sale,

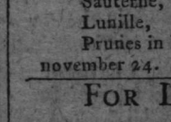
Claret in hhds.

White Wine in quarter casks
Claret in cases, of a superior quality
Fontiniac, Sauterne, Lunille, } Wines in cases
Prunes in boxes

november 24. §

FOR LONDONDERRY,

THE BRIGANTINE



SUKEY,

WILLIAM WHITTEN, Master.

A strong good vessel, about two hundred tons, to sail with all convenient speed, a great part of her cargo engaged—now lying at Willing and Francis's wharf. For freight or passage, apply to the captain, or

JOHN SKYRIN,

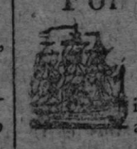
Landenberger's wharf.

Who wants to Charter.

A VESSEL of about three hundred tons.

nov 18. §

For Sale or Charter,



The Snow

GOOD HOPE,

Will carry about 1200 barrels, and is ready to take in a cargo. For terms apply to

Pragers & Co.

No. 151, South Second-street.

Who have for sale—prime St. Croix Sugar and Rum, Madeira, Lisbon, and Teneriffe wine.

November 7. dtf.

For Liverpool,

The copper bottomed Ship

Hamburg Packet,

Captain SILAS SWAIN.

A Large proportion of her cargo being ready to go on board, is expected to sail on or about Sunday, the 3d of December.

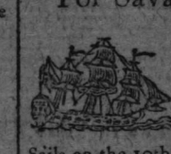
For Freight or Passage, apply to the Captain on board, at Walnut-street Wharf, or to

PHILIP NICKLIN & Co.

november 22. §

For Savannah, in Georgia,

THE SHIP



Sally Butler,

Captain CHISHOLM,

A new vessel, with excellent accommodations for passengers—Sails on the 10th of December. For Freight or Passage, apply to ROSS & SIMSON.

Who have to dispose of,

A small invoice of GLAUBER SALTS
INDIGO, and a parcel of HOLLY WOOD.

november 18. §

To be sold,

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT, containing 6 acres and 40 perches, with a neat two story brick House and Kitchen thereon, an apple Orchard, &c. situate on the Irish tract lane, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile from the city of Philadelphia. Further particulars will be made known upon application at the office of the Philadelphia Gazette.

The improvements upon this place, for taste and elegance, stand unrivalled.

December 1. dtf

The Subscriber intends to make application for the renewal of a Certificate of a Share in the Bank of the United States, standing in the name of A. B. No. 5004, dated July 11, 1797, the same having been lost. JOHN GRAHAM.

Richmond, Dec. 1. §6w

ROSS & SIMSON,

HAVE FOR SALE,

A few bales Baftas, Cossas, and a quantity of Bengal COTTON

Bengal SUGAR, in bags and boxes

Jamaica, St. Vincents, and Bengal } RUM.

300 casks RICE, and

A parcel of ship building RED CEDAR.

Oct. 27. §

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH,

At their Store on Walnut Street Wharf—

HAVE FOR SALE,

58 hhds. of Jamaica Rum
Madeira Wine in pipes and hhds.
Teneriffe do. in pipes
Old Port do. in hhds.
Imperial Tea in quarters and eighths of chests
Sail Canvas, No. 1, to 8
Dimities, Ginghams, and Muslinets, in packages suitable for the West India market
Nails assorted
Black quart bottles
Queens ware in hhds. and crates
Yellow ochre dry in casks;

And at New-York, on board the ship DIANA, from Liverpool, exported round as soon as the navigation is open,

Fine Liverpool Salt
Coals
Spanish Brown, Venetian Red, Purple Brown, Patent white, White lead, Red lead } PAINTS
Colcothar vitriol
160 bundles Sheathing paper
Seaming twine

Ship DIANA,

For Sale or Charter.

ALSO,

Brig AMAZON.

N. B. The late firm of Philip Nicklin & Co. is now changed to

NICKLIN & GRIFFITH.

January 1. eodtf

Insurance Company of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby informed, that a stated meeting of the Company will be held at their office on the ninth day of January next (being the second Tuesday in the month) for the Election of twenty-five Directors for the ensuing year.

EBEN. HAZARD, Sec'ry.

December 14. th&mtothJ

Pennsylvania Population Company.

THE Shareholders are hereby notified, that an Election of Officers for the ensuing year, will be held at the Company's office, no. 53, north Fourth street, on Wednesday, the 10th day of January next, at 12 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

SOL. MARACHE, *Sec'ry.*

December 16 edt10thJ

THE AMERICAN LADIES'

POCKET-BOOK, FOR 1798.

JUST PUBLISHED

By WILLIAM Y. BIRCH,

No. 17, south second-street—containing

AN elegant Frontispiece of the Marquis de la Fayette, and his Family, in the castle of Olmutz, with an illustration; being an account of the principal events in the public life of the Marquis, with a sketch of the sufferings of himself and his unfortunate family. A complete Almanack—104 ruled pages for memorandums, observations, &c. also, for account of monies paid and received for every day in the year—a marketing and other useful tables—general meetings of friends—List of births, deaths, &c.—new country dances, poetry, songs, enigmas, &c. &c.

ALSO,

The Gentleman's annual Pocket Remembrancer, for 1798—containing an Almanack; 104 ruled pages for memorandums and cash account; Duties payable on goods imported into the United States, Custom-house fees, &c. stamp duties, to take place after the 31st December; a list of the post towns and cross-roads in the United States; a variety of useful tables, and other interesting matter.

W. Y. BIRCH, constantly keeps for sale, a general assortment of Merchant's account Books, and other stationary goods, and makes to order books of any size, and ruled to any pattern.

Elegant Maps, on Rollers, and a large Chart of the West-Indies.

Hair and leather Trunks—Playing Cards, English and American. Dec. 27—*3t.

Tin Plates,

FOR SALE BY

SIMON WALKER,

Pine, near Fifth street.

December 28. 1w

Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

A few chests of excellent quality, For Sale, corner of Second and Pine streets.

December 26. eotf

DANCING SCHOOL.

WILLIAM M'DOUGALL presents his most respectful compliments to his former employers and the citizens in general, and returns his most grateful thanks, for the very bountiful encouragement he has expetienced for these twenty-five years past, takes this opportunity of informing them, that his school is now open, at his

Elegant Ball Room,

in South Fourth-Street, between Chesnut and Walnut-streets. To begin at 10 in the morning for young ladies, and 6 in the evening for young gentlemen.

Dec. 8. 2awtf.

The Subscriber,

Informs those to whom he is indebted, that his books, which have been kept open for their inspection since December 1796 are balanced to the 31st ult. and will during the present month remain open at his Counting-house in Chesnut Street for their further investigation and scrutiny.

JAMES GREENLEAF.

Philadelphia, Jan. 1st 1798.

Canal Lottery----No. II.

WILL commence drawing Monday, the 29th inst. Tickets for Sale in this Lottery, at *Seven Dollars*, at WM. BLACKBURN's Lottery and Brokers Office, No. 64, South Second-street—Tickets in the Schuylkill Bridge Lottery, at *Ten Dollars*, where check books are kept for registering and examining in these, the City of Washington, No. II. and Paterson Lotteries, and information where tickets may be had in most of the Lotteries authorised by law in any of the States of the Union.

N. B. The business of a BROKER, in buying and selling all kinds of Public Stock and Securities, discounting Bills and Notes of Hand, sale of Lands, Houses, &c. &c. will be duly attended to, by WM. BLACKBURN.

november 15. §

NOTICE.

ALL persons who have any demands against the estate of WILLIAM FLEETWOOD, of Liverpool, late of Philadelphia, merchant, deceased, are requested to exhibit their accounts, properly attested; and those who are indebted to the same, are desired to make immediate payment, to

GEO. DOBSON, } *Administr'r.*
No. 25, So. Third-street. }

January 4. dtf

FOR SALE,

By JOHN MILLER, JUN. & Co.

No. 8, Chesnut-street,

One hundred and eighty bales

BENGAL GOODS,

Amongst which are,

Gurrahs	Mamoodies
Pattas	Sannas
Guzz nahs	Tanda Coffaes
Guzzies	Emertics
Blue Cloths	Calicoes
Palampoors	Romall Handkerchiefs

Amongst them are a great proportion of the manufactures of Patna.

December 1. §

JUST RECEIVED,

(via New-York)

AND NOW OPENING, BY

GEORGE DOBSON,

No. 25, south Third street,

An extensive and general assortment of

HABERDASHERY, viz.

Best London mixt Pins	Galloons and Ferrets
Common do. do.	Worsted Bindings, assorted colours
Makenzie's super, patent white chapel Needles	Imperial, diaper, and Thread Tapes
Nuns Thread no. 6 to 40, regularly assorted	White Edgings
Lisle do. no. 130 to 500, regularly assorted	Black and coloured Chinese Ribbands
Coloured do.	Sattin and figured do.
Black sewing Silks	Black Velvet, 1-4 to 12d
Coloured do. and Twist	Velvet & pelon Sattins
Silk and cotton Wires	French Cambrick
Do. do. Ribbands	Scotch do.
Shirt Moulds and Wires	Plain gilt and plated
Black brush Feathers	Buttons

And a compleat assortment of Goods, suitable to the present and approaching season, at reduced prices. Dec. 6. dtf

Employment for the Poor.

FLAX FOR SPINNING,

To be given out every second, fourth, and sixth day morning, between the hours of 10 and 12—back of no. 52, south Fifth street, above Spruce-street. eod2w

For Sale by the Subscribers,

Prime Rice in whole and half tierces
Bourdeaux Brandy
Teneriffe Wine
Molasses
Georgia and Carolina Indigo
Ravens Duck and one hogshead of paint brushes.

N. & J. Frazer.

No. 95, South Front Street.

Nov. 7. d1m

Fresh Raisins.

A Small cargo, just arrived, and now landing at Chesnut street wharf, from the sloop Yarico, capt. Haskell, consisting of Kegs, Boxes and Jars. A few Jars of excellent Grapes, and sacks of soft shelled Almonds.——Apply to the Master on board, or to

Jos. Anthony & Co.

December 19 §tf

Imported (via New York) on the ship Hero, from Madras and Calcutta, and for sale by the subscriber, at No. 61, Chesnut street, between Second and Third Streets, the following articles.

Maharagonges	Charconna Dorons
Chintz and Calicoes	Dacca worked muslins
Gillis Romals	Bandannoes
Nillas & Pensiasoes	Chasia Romals
Blue cloth	Hair ribbon
Mull Mull handkerchiefs	Palempores
Patna do.	Banares Opium
Lesser Cardimum Seeds.	

Samuel Wilcox.

november 27 tuths4w

NOW LANDING,

From on board the ship Farmer, lying at Harper's Wharf,

Claret in hhds.

Ditto in cases
Sauterne Wine in do.

For Sale, apply to

John Whitesides & Co.

No. 138, Market-street.

Also, on hand,

Bourdeaux Brandy in pipes
Fine old Antigua Rum
A few cases of Claret, of a superior quality.

november 29. §

STOLEN

Out of the subscriber's office *a large blue clothcloak*, half worn. The inside of the Collar is faced partly with scarlet velvet and partly with scarlet cloth, and it has a silver hook and chain as a fastening. A suitable reward will be paid for restoring it.

WILLIAM MEREDITH

No. 111 South 3d Street.

Dec. 16. d1w

FOR SALE,

By the SUBSCRIBER, at his Store, No. 75, South Water-street,

A general assortment of China Ware

Black and coloured Sattins
Do. do. Lutestrings
Do. do. Handkerchiefs
Do. do. sewing Silks
Imperial and Hyson Teas
Long and short Nankeens
Quick Silver, in tubs
Holland Gin, in pipes
Assorted Glass Ware, in cases
White and brown Havanna Sugars, in boxes
Molasses, in hogsheads
St. Croix Rum and Sugar, in do.
London particular Madeira Wine
Sherry and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks
Red, yellow and pale Barks, in chests
Logwood, &c. &c.

nov 7.—tu&f4w *JOSEPH SIMS.*

TO LET,

A front Parlour, suitable for an Office; a Room, furnished or unfurnished; and a large Cellar, which will serve either for storage of a bottling cellar. Enquire at no. 24, South Fifth-street. Jan 6.—*3t

Bank of North America,

January 1, 1798.

AT a meeting of the Directors this day, a dividend of six per cent. was declared for the last half year, which will be paid to the Stockholders or their representatives at any time after the 10th inst.

By order of the board,

JOHN NIXON, President.

dtoth

Bank of the United States,

January 1st, 1798.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of sixteen dollars on each share for the last six months,—Also an additional dividend of four dollars on each share, arising from surplus profits.

Which dividends will be paid to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst. d6t

GEORGE SIMPSON, *Cashier.*

The owners of the Brigantine Mercury, William Urou, master, captured by a Spanish privateer and sold at Ceuta in last December, may receive interesting information respecting her, by applying to the Department of State.

* * The Printers in the sea-port towns of the United States will render a service to the concerned, by inserting the above in their newspapers. Jan 3.

French Circulating Library.

JOSEPH E. G. M. De La GRANGE,

No. 116 Walnut-street,

INFORMS those who wish to recur to the only means of becoming perfect in the French Language, that he has just opened his LIBRARY, consisting of upwards of 1250 volumes, the best calculated to afford either useful instruction, or pleasure. The conditions, together with a catalogue of the Library, may be seen at every book-seller's in town.

N. B. All translations from and into the French, English and Spanish Languages, executed with accuracy and dispatch. co1m *nov.* 15.

Landing this day,

From on board the schooner Two Friends, Daniel Crawley, Master,

80 hhds. and 12 pipes } Jamaica RUM,

FOR SALE BY

George Latimer & Son.

november 9. §

FOR SALE, AT

WM. YOUNG'S *Book Store,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

REPORT of the Committee of the House of Representatives of the United States, appointed to prepare and report Articles of Impeachment against WILLIAM BLOUNT, a Senator of the United States, impeached of high crimes and misdemeanors, made in pursuance of a resolution of the House of Representatives, authorizing the said Committee to sit during the recess of Congress, and instructing them "to enquire, and, by all lawful "means, to discover the whole nature and extent "of the offence whereof the said William Blount "stands impeached, and who are the parties and "associates therein."

Printed by order of the House of Representatives.

December 20. §

Chocolate and Mustard,

of a superior quality manufactured,

GINGER and Pepper, ground; shelled or pearl Barley; Philadelphia Porter, Beer, Ale and Cyder; Taunton and Burton Ale; London Porter; Red, Port and Lisbon Wine, suitable for exportation or home consumption.

The highest price given for Mustard-Seed.

Also for sale, A quantity of Bocking and common Baizes, a variety of colors; a bale of Fustians, Shawls, &c. for sale by

JOHN HAWORTH,

No. 98, south Front-street.

nov. 27. m.&th.t.1J.

THOMAS RANDALL,

PRESENTS his respects to his Friends, and the Public in general, informs them that he has opened an Office, at his house, No. 38, Spruce street, for the purpose of transacting business in the line of Commission and Agency, collecting rents and outstanding claims in any part of the United States.—He flatters himself, that from his long residence in this country and a general knowledge of it, his services will be found worthy the notice of those who may please to confide to him the management of any of their concerns.

N. B. Security given where required.

11th mo 24 3tawtf

FOR SALE,

By BENJAMIN CLARK,

No. 55, the corner of Chesnut and Front streets,

A large quantity of Clocks and Watches. *Also*, a general assortment of Tools, Files and Materials, consisting of Clock Movements, eight day and thirty hour brass pinions and forge work; Bells, clock and watch Dials, Springs, Hands, Glasses, Pumice Stone, Emery, Rotten Stone, Cat Gut; bench, stand and tail Vices; Turns, Pliers, Chains, Seals, Keys, &c. &c.

*** Apprentices Wanted.

november 3. f&tutf

Insurance Company

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an Election for thirteen Directors to serve for one year, will be held at the company's Office, on Monday, the eighth day of January next, at 11 o'clock.

SAM. W. FISHER, *Sec'ry.*

December 14 dt8thJ

Bank of North America.

THE Stockholders are hereby notified, that an election for twelve Directors, for the ensuing year, will be held at the Bank, on Monday, the 8th of January next, at ten o'clock.

RICHARD WELLS, *Cashier.*

December 11. dt8thJ

Alphabetical List of Duties,

Payable by law on all Goods, Wares, and Merchandize, imported into the United States—latest edition, to be sold by JOHN ORMROD, no. 41, Chesnut-street. Dec. 16—d

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8.

Extract of a charge delivered to the Grand Jury, of Cumberland county, New-Jersey, in November session last; by Jonathan Elmer, Esq.

"Of all the various efforts of the human understanding, for ameliorating the condition and promoting the welfare and happiness of mankind in this world; the formation of civil societies, and the organization and administration of civil government, are the greatest and most important. But as useful and necessary as civil government is, to the safety and well-being of the human species, its true principles have been but imperfectly understood, until very lately: And even at this late period of time, it has made slower advances towards perfection, in almost every nation, than any other branch of human knowledge or science.

In the enlightened nation of France, where the cry of liberty has, for some years past, been incessantly resounded, the rights of citizens, and the nature of civil freedom, seem not to be well understood in theory, and much worse in practice. After three successive attempts, their present constitution, in many parts of it, like many of their manufactures, is more splendid and showy, than useful and durable; and their public functionaries often violate in practice, the plainest principles of liberty and justice. The conduct of that nation affords us a very painful though instructive lesson. Under the form of a republic, and under the standard of liberty; they frequently perpetrate acts of enormous violence, despotism and licentiousness. It becomes us to profit by their mistakes, and to avoid the rocks on which they seem likely to be shipwrecked. While we cautiously guard the avenues to oppression and despotism on the one hand, let us with equal caution and assiduity avoid the opposite and more dangerous extreme of licentiousness and anarchy, on the other.

In our republican form of government, there is very little danger from the exercise of arbitrary power. As all our public functionaries derive their authority from the people whom they govern; it will be the fault of the people themselves, if that authority is ever long abused to oppress them. But our own experience in *some* degree, and much *more* so, the example of all other republics, as well ancient as modern, teach us, the great danger of the contrary extreme of weakness, instability, and want of energy in the exercise of official duties, in every department of government, from the highest to the lowest; from the supreme executive officer down to a constable. The necessary consequence of which must be disorder, licentiousness, and a want of due subordination and subjection to the laws and constituted authorities of government. For that constant tendency to extreme equality, that swelling spirit which prevails in all popular governments, when not properly checked and counteracted, by a steady and energetic police, has never yet failed to produce a gradual prostration of all moral, civil, and scientifical distinctions in society, and finally terminated in anarchy or despotism. This evil seems inseparable from a republican form of government, and sooner or later has proved the ruin of every free republic that has ever yet existed in the world. It remains for us, by shunning the fatal vortex, to exhibit *one* fair exception, to the humiliating instances of all former experience; and to demonstrate to the world, that we *know* both how to govern and be governed, how to rule, and how to obey; and that we *practice* what we know.

Notwithstanding what some speculative politicians may advance to the contrary, I will venture to assert, that nothing but the cultivation of virtuous habits, and the influence of religious principles, will ensure permanent success and duration to the republican system of government which we have adopted. Amidst the jarring interests, passions, and pursuits of individuals, if the strong ties of inmate virtue and moral rectitude are dissolved, every part of the social structure will tremble from its foundation, and the feeble hand of our popular Government, without this powerful support, will be unable to sustain the tottering edifice.

The precepts of that divine teacher, who came down from heaven, to proclaim peace on earth and good will to men, by regulating the heart, and correcting the discordant propensities of human nature, afford the most effectual aid, for the due execution of human laws; for supplying the defects of human jurisprudence, for preserving good order, energy, and stability in government, and for securing the peace and safety of social life.

Religion exercises an internal and habitual controul and authority over the consciences and actions of men, and thereby lays the only solid foundation of all civil subordination and social order. It makes men good magistrates and good citizens, and is the only effectual security of every civil right, and of every social privilege.

Mankind are naturally averse to all restraint or controul. Human actions are very seldom the result of fair deduction or impartial investigation. They generally proceed from *impression*, or *imitation*. It is therefore of the highest importance to cultivate the moral principle, not only by *precept*, but, by the much more powerful efficacy of *example*. It is more especially incumbent on all, who fill public offices, to be exemplary in their conduct, and moral in their deportment. For all the laws that can be enacted, if ever so strictly executed, are found by experience, to have much less effect in correcting the vices and disorders, which gradually demolish the ramparts of civil liberty and personal security, than the virtuous examples of those, whose public stations render their moral conduct and habits conspicuous and influential on others.

Where real virtue and sound morality are continually held up to public view, by the rulers of a free people, as patterns worthy of imitation, decency, sobriety, good order, and a willing submission to the laws, and to those in authority, will generally prevail: but where offices are filled with irregular vicious and immoral characters, all reverence and respect, both for the men, and the offices they hold, will be destroyed; all confidence in their official acts will be lost; a contempt of authority, a disrespect for the laws, and a neglect or abuse of all the social duties, will follow, and general disorder and irregularity will ensue.

Both reason and experience prove the truth of these observations; and such is their importance to us, that they can never be too frequently mentioned, or too forcibly inculcated.

I have embraced this opportunity of hinting at the absolute necessity of virtue and religion to the support and preservation of a free republican government, because I apprehend their importance in this point of view, hath not been sufficiently appreciated, and because I verily believe this defect will eventually ruin all the rising republics in Europe. And while I take the liberty, *gentlemen*, of recommending them to your serious consideration, with all the energy of forensic solemnity, may they be indelibly impressed on my own mind. And may the sovereign ruler of the universe, dispose our hearts, and the hearts of all our fellow citizens, to *cultivate* and *practice* those substantial virtues, and to *acquire* those religious habits, which alone can secure to us the blessings of civil liberty and social happiness *here*, and afford us a reasonable prospect of endless felicity *hereafter*.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

FRIDAY—JANUARY 5.

(Concluded from Saturday's Gazette.)

Mr. Baird, from the committee to whom was referred the petition of David Jones, praying for an exclusive privilege in the working of a salt spring, reported, that government having, as yet, made no arrangement as to the disposition of its salt springs, the application was premature, and ought not to be agreed to—Concurred in by the house.

Mr. Livingston called for the order of the day on the bill for granting an annuity to the daughters of the late count de Grasse; which being agreed to, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the subject, Mr. Dent in the chair, and after a number of desultory observations, the blanks were filled up; viz. the time for which the annuity should continue was fixed at five years, and the sum per annum to be allowed at 500 dollars each. The first question was determined by a considerable majority, there being 57 votes in favour of it; the latter was carried 46 to 38.

The committee then rose and reported the amendments. They were all agreed to without a division, except the sum to be allowed per annum. When that question was put;

Mr. J. Williams hoped it would not be agreed to. When the subject was before under discussion, the question on 500 and 400 dollars had been negatived. 500 dollars a year for the four daughters for five years, he said would be 10,000 dollars. He thought this a very serious sum, again adverted to the situation of many of our citizens, and called for the Yeas and Nays upon the question.

Mr. Harper asked whether, if, when the Count de Grasse was solicited to remain with the fleet under his command in the Chesapeak, at his own risk and responsibility, he had asked as a condition that on some future day, 10,000 dollars should be granted to his daughters, would it not have been complied with; if it had been ten times the sum? And ought his decendants to be more hardly dealt with, because their father had the generosity and magnanimity not to make the demand? He trusted not.

After some observations in favor of concurring with the committee of the whole in their vote, by Messrs. Thatcher, Brookes, Livingston and Gordon; and against it by Messrs. Varnum, M'Dowell and Macon—the former of whom said that the clergy in his part of the country had not more than 330 dollars a year, and the latter gentleman produced three cases of our own citizens who had lost their lives in the service of the United States, whose families had been much more hardly dealt with, viz. the family of a lieutenant-colonel who had 450 dollars a year granted them—that of a major, 300 dollars a year, and that of the marshal of Georgia, whose family had a grant of 2000 dollars. The years and nays were taken as follow:

YEAS.

Messrs. Allen, Bard, Bayard, Brookes, Chapman, Cochran, Dawson, Dennis, Evans, A. Foster, Gallatin, Gordon, Grove, Harper, Harrison, Hartley, Heister, Hofmer; Hindman, Imlay, Jones, Kittera, Livingston, Machir, M'Clenachan, Morgan, Morris, Isaac Parker, Pinckney, Rutledge, Sewall, Shepard, Sinnickson, Skinner, N. Smith, Thatcher, Thomas, Van Allen, Van Cortlandt, Wadsworth.—40.

NAYS.

Messrs. Baer, Baldwin, Bartlett, Blount, Bullock, Burges, Cabell, T. Claiborne, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Dana, Dent, J. Freeman, Gillespie, Goodrich, Gregg, Griswold, Hanna, Havens, Holmes, Locke, Lyman, Lyon, Macon, M'Dowell, New, Otis, Reed, Schureman, W. Smith, Sprague, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, Tillinghast, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, Varnum, Venable, J. Williams, R. Williams.—43.

The question for allowing 500 dollars a year being negatived, 400 was proposed and carried, 46 to 34.

The question being on the bill's being engrossed for a third reading, Mr. Blount called for the yeas and nays upon it. It was carried 55 to 25, and made the order for monday.

The nays were Messrs. Baer, Blount, Bullock, Burgess, W. Claiborne, Clay, Clopton, Coit, Dana, Dent, Gillespie, Gregg, Havens, Lyon, Macon, New, W. Smith, Sprigg, Stanford, Sumpter, A. Trigg, J. Trigg, J. Williams, R. Williams.—Adjourned till Monday.

CONTINUATION OF

Latest Foreign Intelligence.

Received at New-York, by the Franklin, from Greenock.

THE TWO REPUBLICS.

POSITIVE CONSIDERATIONS ON THE SUBJECT OF DIFFERENCES BETWEEN

AMERICA & FRANCE,

(From the *Paris* Redacteur.)

At a moment when the arrival at Paris of several Negociators on the part of the United States is announced, it doubtless will be very acceptable to our readers to receive some exact statements upon the subject of the differences which have arisen between France and the United States.

The cause of the Americans against the republic was defended in the legislative Body by *Emanuel Pasloret*, on the motion of order, upon the 2d Messidor, the 3d year. It was pleaded by some French Publicists, or by men calling themselves by this name. But a cause of this nature, between two nations, can very ill be elucidated by oratorical motions or polemical pamphlets. The matter receives no light from the vehemence of the tribune or the virulence of invective.—Let us lay words out of the question; let us consider things. The difficulty consists in facts, and it is with facts which we ought to be acquainted.

A Treaty of Commerce, concluded by Mr. Jay, is the source of the differences which we have to investigate. This Treaty was concluded at London on the 1st November 1794: it was ratified by the Senate of the United States, with the exception of one article, upon the 24th June 1795. The following is in a few words the history of this treaty:

It is well known that there exist among the Anglo-Americans two declared parties: the one consists of the merchants, and unfortunately of a majority in the government and Legislature—this is the English party; the cultivators of land form the other party. The mass of the people is more inclined to the cause of France, and to the principles which dictated the revolution. The latter remember that to France they owe that liberty which they prize so much; the others recollect that to England they owe their existence; this at least is the motive generally understood to actuate the two parties.

It is melancholy to discover, in every age and in every country, the eternal contest occasioned by this division of the human mind between the aristocratical and democratical spirit. The States of Greece formerly experienced these ofcillations, which were also the torment of the Roman Republic. The universe seems abandoned to the system of these two principles. The good one does not always preponderate, and the United States seem to fluctuate between the two.

It is well known that the French have contributed in America to the triumph of the better Genius. By a definitive treaty concluded at Paris in 1783, England recognized the independence of America.—This treaty fixed the limits and some other points.

Up to the commencement of the present war, these objects had excited some differences. The troops of the King of England had not observed the lines of demarcation traced by the Treaty. The English had carried off the negroes belonging to the United States. Some American vessels, by virtue of orders issued on the 6th of November 1793, had been pillaged and taken by English vessels, under pretence that they carried on traffic with the French West-India islands upon a different footing from that established before the war, &c. The last fleet awakened the American ship-owners: they every where protested against this proceeding. In the legislature cries of war were heard, should the grievances of America not be redressed. The government preferred the mode of conciliation:—a Negociator was sent to London, and the choice fell upon Mr. Jay.

The *Chronique* asserts, that at London Mr. Jay allowed himself to be circumvented by the Ministers, the Courtiers, the Noble Lords. Stunned, besides, by the complaints of imaginary grievances which the British Minister rung in his ears, he forgot that he himself was sent to state the grievances of his fellow-citizens, and that he came on purpose to procure redress. He saw no other means of extricating himself from this labyrinth but to solicit the conclusion of a treaty of peace with England.

Here begins the return of the bad principle into the affairs of America. This treaty favors, in a decided manner, the interests of England, to the prejudice of France and several other powers, such as Holland, Prussia and Sweden; and it openly violates in several important articles, the preceding treaties between France and the United States.

We here should observe, that a treaty of commerce, favourable to the Americans, negociated by Franklin, Deane and Lee, had been concluded between France and the United States, along with a treaty of alliance, upon the 6th of February, 1778.—These treaties of Paris, compared with that of London negociated by Mr. Jay, gives rise to a parallel, and to remarks very striking. We shall advert to the features of the contract which were concealed or perverted on Pastoret's motion of order. At the commencement of the present war, it was proposed to renew the alliance between France and America; but America eluded this proposal: Nay, more, it endeavoured to form, or rather it fought and solicited to establish, new bonds of friendship, of commerce and intimate connection with the Cabinet of London.

In 1778, the French lavished their treasures and their blood in favour of the Americans during the war with the King of Great-Britain: In 1794, America concluded with the same king a most favorable treaty, at the time this king was carrying on against the French a war, at once the most violent and most unjust. At the first period, it was in France, at Paris itself, that the treaties between England and the United States were negociated; the interest of the allied nations were then stipulated in concert against that power which was then considered as the common enemy—at present, it is at London where they are conducted, without the knowledge of France. It is at Philadelphia where those insidious articles are adopted with mysterious secrecy—articles by which the interests of France are destroyed or trodden under foot.

These treaties of *disaffection*, to say no worse, must deeply affect the French. They clearly announced to them the rupture of the alliance which subsisted between them and the Americans, although that rupture had not been written expressly in every article of the treaty negociated by Mr. Jay. It may be asserted that it is there literally expressed.—We shall now consider it article by article.

1st. The eight first are occupied in fixing limits. They assign round each English post boundaries traced on the territory of the United States which had nothing to do with the treaty of independence in 1783. These boundaries, the extent of which is not determined, must people the interior of the American frontier with English Colonies. By the same articles, there is granted to the English the free navigation of the lakes and rivers traversing the United States, although the same liberty is not granted by the English on their own rivers but under restrictive clauses. The English are admitted, without any equivalent, to share the territory to the east of the Mississippi, &c. We admit that these facts seem only to concern the Americans, but they discover the spirit of kindness and of favour in which the treaty is conceived. This will be seen more clearly from the subsequent articles.

2d. The ninth article stipulates, that the subjects of England and the United States *at present* possessing lands in the boundary of the territory of either nation, shall enjoy all the privileges of the natives of either country, and shall not be reputed strangers.—The proportion of the lands thus possessed is not specified. Are the American Emigrants comprehended in this clause? Whether this be so, or not, it follows that the United States will have in their bosoms English possessors of lands, Englishmen within the interior boundaries of their limits, Englishmen in their ports. Englishmen through all their country. When the French, in 1778, granted to the Americans every thing they demanded, and principally an exeption from the duty of escheat, to which other foreigners dying in France were liable, at least a reservation was made of the right respecting taking measures against the excess of emigration. But here nothing is reserved: the children and the grand-children of the numerous subjects of Great Britain may increase to infinity, and plant throughout all the dominions of the United States this shoot of Royalty. Twenty years ago the English were not so much in fashion in America, and were viewed with rather more distrust: it than was thought that they could not be kept too far from the states, their ports, and their frontiers.

3. The tenth article makes provision for the War that may arise between the two contracting parties. In this case, the funds which should be placed by individuals in the public banks, and the coffers of individuals, can be in no case either sequestrated or confiscated, "as it is unjust and impolitic (says the article) that debts and engagements contracted by individuals having confidence in each other, should be destroyed or weakened by the national authority an account of differences subsisting between the two nations." This last paragraph is what may partly be termed *Philosophy*.—We know very well how, on a late occasion, England practised this sublime theory. We know how she *philosophically* respected the funds of the Dutch Merchants, who were, by the way, the first and the last friends of the American People. Philosophy apart, how could the latter, who have neither fleets nor armies, think of laying aside this arm, the only arm they can employ in case they have reason to complain of the conduct of England: Is it not to surrender themselves to England by tying their own hands.

4thly. By the twelfth article, "the Americans bind themselves not to export from the United States, to any port of the world whatever, during the present war, and for two years after, either molasses, sugar, cocoa, coffee or cotton, whether these articles may be the produce of the French, English, or Spanish islands." The cocoa is a produce of the Spanish possessions; the United States themselves produce cotton. The Americans are afterwards prohibited from trading to the British establishments in vessels of a larger burthen than 70 tons. But how are the Americans to transport in such vessels, either their wood for building, or other cumbrous products which are conveyed from their territory? If the preceding articles are to be ascribed to a connivance and a predilection for England, ought we not to regard the Americans as bowing the neck to the yoke of that nation? We ought, besides, to consider, which is the one of all the powers against which this article is exclusively directed. By the ninth article of the treaty of alliance concluded in 1778 between America and France, the former power guaranteed to its deliverers their American possessions. It is well know that hitherto the United States have unfortunately not been able to fulfill in a direct way this article of their treaty; France has excused them; but is this a reason why they should act in a way diametrically the reverse? Now, do not their new arrangements with the British islands tend at once to facilitate their supplies, and to render those of the French islands more difficult? Will not the American vessels supply the English with the means to maintain themselves in the usurpation of Martinique? By the same twelfth article it is also provided, that during the present war, and for two years after, the question, whether, between the English and Americans, the neutrality of vessels shall apply to the merchandize they contain? shall be left undecided. This question has been affirmatively decided in the different treaties between America and France, between France and Holland, and between Prussia and Sweden. The above clause is not precisely an infraction of these treaties since it does not depend on America solely, properly speaking, to bind the English to do what they may not wish to do. It is not less evident that this article is altogether to the prejudice of the French; for it does not less result from this compliancy, or perhaps from this concert with the enemies of the French republic, that the English may legally plunder the merchandize of the French in American vessels, more especially the corn which the Americans may have been pleased to sell to the French at a time of scarcity and embarrassment, and that neither the French, the Dutch, the Prussians, nor the Swedes, could seize on board the same vessels merchandize belonging to the English.—It would have been more honorable in the American senate to have disavowed the treaty, on the ground of this article alone, which it could not have been advantageous for them to adopt.

5thly. By the thirteenth article, the Americans are allowed to carry on a trade with the English establishments in the East-Indies; but, among other restrictions, the whole of the merchandize brought from those establishments must be landed exclusively in the ports of the United States themselves, thus then, the Americans cannot carry to Canton, or to any other part of the globe, what they may ship in the English Asiatic colonies. It is thus that they destroy, by their example, as much as they can, the freedom of navigation. To these advantages they sacrificed at once both their engagements and their earlier connections.—The 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th articles, contain the regulations of their commerce, and of their new friendship.

6thly. The 18th paragraph, enumerating the merchandizes which shall in future be considered as contraband, comprehends in this list the essential articles which, in the treaty with the French, as well as those with the powers above named, were considered as free merchandizes. These articles are—wood for ship-building, pitch and tar, copper in plates, flax, cordage, and finally, whatever is employed in the construction of vessels. Thus, then, the Americans tho't that they were enabled, according to the terms of the treaty they have entered into with France, to supply all these articles in the English marine, with which they can no longer furnish France, Holland, Prussia or Sweden, according to the terms of the treaty negociated by Mr. Jay.

7thly. The 21st article states, that "the Americans can accept no commission, nor act hostilely against England either in the armies or fleets of the enemy, and reciprocally." Mr. Jay would perhaps have rendered a more honorable service to his country, and to humanity, if he could have fallen on an efficacious mode of preventing England, by the means of pressing of seamen, from forcing American sailors to serve in her fleets.

8thly, and finally. The 24th and 25th articles are those which contain the most grievous clauses, the stipulations which are in most direct violation of the treaty of 1778. It will be necessary, in the first instance, to read the text of the article of this said treaty:

"It shall be lawful to the ships of war and privateers of either power, to convey freely, wherever they shall choose, the vessels and merchandize taken from the enemy, without being obliged to pay any duty to the officers of the admiralty, or to any other judge, whenever they shall arrive at and enter the ports of either of these powers. Prizes of this description cannot be detained or seized; the inspectors or other officers of these ports cannot inspect these prizes, or enter into any scrutiny as to their legality; but they, the vessels of war or privateers, may sail at all times, and carry their prizes to the places named in their commissions, which their commanders shall be obliged to produce. On the contrary, there shall not be given in their ports, either their refuge or shelter to those, whoever they may be, who shall have made captures from the subjects or government of either of the contracting parties. If, however, it should happen that any such vessels should come into their ports, forced thither by stress of weather or the dangers of the sea, all proper means shall be vigorously employed to oblige them to depart from thence, and to withdraw themselves as speedily as possible." (Seventeenth article of the treaty of Paris of 1778.)

This last clause was evidently, between America and France, a sort of privilege, by which every other nation was excluded. It was, indeed, the only distinguishing feature of the treaty which denoted the good will of the Americans towards the French. Why, and how did the two nations then avail themselves of this exclusive privilege? It was, as has been said, at a time when America was resolved to make constantly a common cause with the French, and considered that the English could not be kept at too great a distance from her coast.—It

may be perceived, that this article must have greatly embarrassed the American ambassador. Lord Grenville required that England should be treated as the most favored nation: a little finesse got the better of this embarrassment. The above article, accordingly, of the treaty of 1778, was copied, nearly word for word, in the treaty of 1794. Thus, on the one hand, the French are constantly the possessors of this *exclusive* privilege, the *exclusive* possession of which England acquires. We cannot fail to admire this subtlety!

Mr. Jay, apparently apprehensive of the clamours which would naturally be excited by so formal an infraction of the Treaty of Paris, took care to introduce into that of London a restriction, which it would not be amiss to quote:

"Nothing here contained shall be either, interpreted, or shall operate in a manner contrary to public Treaties, ancient or existing, with other sovereigns or States. And the two contracting Parties agree, that in future there shall not be formed, by either of them, any Treaty which shall not be compatible with the present article."

Can a more scandalous and wretched quibble be found any where? Is not this modification, with which however, the Americans appeared to be satisfied, absurd in the extreme? How can such a clause be reconciled with the two other articles?—If the English, coming with a French prize into an American port, are received in that port, the Treaty of 1778 is infringed; if they are not received, the treaty of 1794 is infringed.

The stipulations contained in the articles which have been precedingly analised, might at least, not have depended altogether on the will and act of the United States, but this one is on their side, a formal, free and voluntary concession.—Whatever subtleties may be employed to cover this want of good faith it is not less certain, that after having subscribed the article of the first treaty, the Americans could not, without a palpable violation of it, subscribe the second.

From these facts, it appears to be a matter of surprise that a Legislator of France should enter into a former defence of the treaty of 1794. It is essential that these nations, reduced to simple terms, should be established, to the end that the conduct which the French government ought to observe at this time toward the American negociators should be appreciated.

October 19.

LONDON, November 4.

NEGOCIATION AT LISLE.

Official Documents laid before Parliament.

No. 1. An official note from Lord Grenville, dated Westminster, June 1, 1797, to the French Minister for foreign affairs, expressive of the wishes of his government to "enter without delay, and in such manner as shall be judged the most expedient, upon the discussion of the views and pretensions of each party, for the regulation of the preliminaries of a peace, which may be definitively arranged at a future congress."

No. 2. Official note, dated Paris, June 4, from Charles Delacroix, minister for foreign affairs, in answer to the above, stating, that the Executive Directory will "receive with eagerness, the overtures which shall be made to it by the court of England; desiring, however, that instead of a congress, they should proceed to "negociate for a definitive treaty."

No. 3. From lord Grenville, June 8, in reply, purporting, that the British government, ever anxious to contribute to the re-establishment of a permanent peace, will not delay to send to Paris, or such other place upon the continent as may be agreed upon, a minister, to treat with one appointed by the Directory. The necessary passports are required of the French minister.

No. 4. From citizen Delacroix, June 11, transmitting the passports required above, and nominating the commune of Lisle as the place of meeting for the respective plenipotentiaries.

No. 5. A blank passport, signed by Delacroix and T. Guiradet.

No. 6. A note from the minister Grenville, June 17, acknowledging the receipt of the French passport; but objecting to its inefficiency, on account of its differing in form from those delivered on former similar occasions. Lisle being agreed upon as the seat of negociation, it is understood that the King's minister "shall have liberty to dispatch his couriers directly from Lisle to Dover, through Calais, &c." It also states, on the subject of negociation, that the powers of the English minister will authorise him to conclude "any articles or treaties, whether preliminary or definitive;" but that the formation of a separate treaty would be incompatible with the regard which the King has for the interest of his allies. It concludes by requesting a passport drawn up in the usual manner, and by informing the French minister that His Majesty had appointed Lord Malmesbury his representative on this important occasion, who would repair to Lisle as soon as a day should be agreed upon for the plenipotentiaries to meet.

No. 7. From the minister for foreign affairs, June 20, in reply, announcing the expectation of the Directory, that the respective plenipotentiaries will begin immediately to treat of a definitive treaty; including, on the part of his Britannic majesty, such stipulations as he shall think proper for her Most Faithful Majesty, and on the part of France, what may be deemed to the interest of his Catholic Majesty, and the Batavian republic. The Directory accepts Lord Malmesbury, though another choice would have appeared more auspicious. After requiring that all couriers for the English court shall be conveyed by French packet-boats, it is added that all packet-boats bringing over couriers, &c. shall make no unnecessary stay in their ports, and that these couriers shall be dispatched as seldom as possible, their frequency being one chief cause of the rupture of the former negociation. It concludes with remarking that another passport for Lord Malmesbury's suite would be unnecessary.

No. 8. From Lord Grenville, June 26, to the French minister, acquiescing in the regulation of dispatches enjoined by the latter, and informing that on the 30th of the present month (June) Lord Malmesbury would depart for Lisle.

No. 9. From the French minister to Lord Grenville June 29, announcing that the French plenipotentiaries were already assembled at Lisle; and that every preparation for a speedy communication between the British minister and his court had on their part been made.

No. 10. A dispatch from Lord Malmesbury, dated Lisle, July 6, informing that he had had a conference with the French representatives, and exchanged powers.

No. 11. The appointment by the Directory, of citizens Letourneur, Pleville le Pellay, and Maret, to negociate a definitive treaty with Lord Malmesbury, and authorizing citizen Colchen to assist at their conferences.

No. 12. Extracts of a dispatch from Lord Malmesbury to Lord Grenville, dated July 11, 1797.

I had the honor in my last, by Brooks, of the 6th inst. to inform your lordship of my arrival here, of the manner in which I had been received, and of my having, in the usual form, exchanged my full powers with the French plenipotentiaries.

On Friday the 7th at noon we held our second conference.

I opened this second conference with the French plenipotentiaries, by saying, that I myself had no observations to make on their full powers, which appeared to be conformable to those usually given by the directory to their plenipotentiaries, and of course must be considered as sufficient for the purposes expressed in them; that I, however, had transmitted them by a messenger to my court, and reserved to myself the right of communicating any objections or remarks which I might receive by the return of my messenger, relative to them.

M. le Tourneur, to whom, as president of the commission, I addressed myself, replied, that they had taken precisely the same steps; that they considered the full powers I had given in, as in due form, and sufficient; but that they also reserved to themselves the same right, in regard to instructions they might receive from the directory on this subject, as I had claimed in regard to my court.

To this of course I assented.

On Saturday, the 8th instant, I gave in the *Projet* precisely as I had received it from your lordship; a copy of which (No. 13) as it is translated into French, I think it my duty to inclose.

One of the French plenipotentiaries proposed that some time would be given them to take the proposals I had made, into consideration, and begged of me, merely for the sake of accuracy, and to help their memory, that I would be good enough either to let M. Colchen put down on paper, or myself send them a note containing the words with which I wished the articles left in blank to be filled up. I readily acquiesced in the latter mode, and immediately on my return sent them the inclosed note (No. 14.)

On Sunday evening I received the inclosed note (No. 15) from the French plenipotentiaries, and in consequence of it went to the proposed conference yesterday.

One of the French plenipotentiaries informed me, on the subject of the project I had given them, and the note with which I had accompanied it, that as these papers contain many points on which their instructions did not enable them to answer, they had, after having given them a very serious attention, sent them, with such observations as they thought it their duty to make on them, to the directory, and that the moment they received an answer, they would communicate it to me. But that in the mean while, not to delay the progress of the negotiation, they wished that several points which he termed insulated, but which, though not referred to in our projet, were, he said, inseparably connected with the general subject of peace, might be discussed and got rid of now, if I had no objection, and that it was with this view they had requested me to meet them. On my not expressing any disapprobation to this mode of proceeding, one of the French plenipotentiaries began, by saying, that in the preamble of the treaty, the title of "king of France" was used; that this title they contended could no longer be insisted on; the abolition of it was in a manner essential to the full acknowledgment of the French republic; and that it was merely titular as far as related to his majesty, but quite otherwise in the sense in which it applied to them, he hoped it would not be considered as an important concession. *(To be continued.)*

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

MONDAY EVENING, *JANUARY* 8.

Copy of a letter to the Editor, dated "Sea Shore, near Indian River, State of Delaware; January 1, 1798."

"Sir,

"The ship Inclination, capt. G. Koster, from Bremen bound to Baltimore, is lost on Hog Island, near the capes of Virginia;—the people all saved and part of her cargo, consisting of Claret in boxes, Gin, Linen, &c. valued at 100,000 dollars, when she left Bremen on the 20th of October last; she struck in the night of the 26th of December last. A British armed ship called the Hunter, was lost the same night, on the same island, no cargo—seven hands perished."

From every appearence there is the strongest reason to expect, that unless the United States surrender their independence, and right of self government, the present system of lawless depredation on our rights and commerce will be continued by France. In this case, such an union and harmony of sentiment among the people and the government of the United States, may be anticipated, as will fully baffle the designs of all our enemies. However various the opinions of different persons may be (and in a state of freedom they will vary) relative to the administration of our government, on this one point, there will be found but one opinion among the real friends of our country, *That we will not, as a people, receive the law from any foreign power under heaven.* See the Venetians, transferred and sold like the peasants of Russia!

ABOUT two years ago, a gentleman, travelling in company with a Frenchman, the latter said there was one observation he had made,—"That the Government of this country was one thing, and the People another." This opinion has been propagated abroad, and particularly in France, with indefatigable industry, by domestic enemies to the Constitution of the United States, with whom it originated. This vile and degrading calumny has given rise to all the insults and robberies of which we have too long been the patient and unresisting victims. Let the article from the Redacteur, which has just appeared, be read with the least attention, and it will convince every one that the Aurora, the Chronicle, the Argus, the letter to Mazzei—"Features of Jay's Treaty," &c. &c. have furnished the principal ideas (I will not say arguments) in this anonymous manifesto. How strikingly do these facts verify an old saying, "A man's foes shall be those of his own household"!

Another idea—What miserable pretexts to pick a quarrel upon, with the United States! Nothing that France has suffered or can suffer from the people o government of this country, forms the basis of their remonstrances; but the opinions of a disappointed junto, whose representations have been proved false and groundless by the transactions and elections of the people, for eight years past.

Died, in the morning of the 3d inst. the Rev. JACOB DUCHE. He was a *good man*, and a *good christian*; exemplary in his morals, mild and affectionate in his dispositions, and of universal benevolence. While disease and extreme infirmity clouded the latter years of a life, in its commencement unusually brilliant, they did not disturb that cheerfulness, resignation and equanimity, founded on the basis of unaffected religion, which he possessed in an uncommon degree.—"Blessed are they who die in the Lord, for they rest from their labours."

For the Gazette of the United States.

REFLECTIONS ON MONROE'S "VIEW."

No. IV.

It appears that on the 3d of September, he presented to the committee of public safety his first state paper, in which he requests payment of the claims of our citizens for supplies, compensation for the embargo at Bourdeax, and for the injuries to our commerce in consequence of the departure, on the part of France, from the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty. This last he urges by many pertinent remarks, shewing it the interest of France to repeal the decree, but concludes with declaring he is not instructed to complain of or request the repeal of the decree authorizing a departure from those articles. His words are—"It is my duty to observe to you that I am under no instruction to complain of, or request a repeal of the decree authorizing a departure from the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty of amity and commerce; on the contrary, *I well know, that if upon consideration, after the experiment made, you should be of opinion that it produces any solid benefit to the republic, the American government, and my countrymen in general, will not only bear the departure with patience, but with pleasure.*"—(page 34.)

On the 16th October he presented another note, in which he concisely mentions the same subject, three subjects, and of the contravention of the treaty he merely says, "Nor shall I add any thing upon the third point to change the principle upon which I rested it"—(page 63). This principle had been declared to be, that it was the interest of France to repeal the decree and to conform to the treaty; but if the committee thought otherwise, the United States would bear with pleasure whatever losses and vexations the citizens should suffer in their commerce under the operation of the decree.

Mr. Monroe, on the 7th November, before which time he had received Secretary Randolph's letter of the 30th July, wrote to the Secretary as follows: "I felt extremely embarrassed how to touch again their infringement of the treaty of commerce; whether to call on them to execute it, or leave the question *on the ground on which I had at first placed it.* You desired me in your last to contest with them the principle; *but yet this did not amount to an instruction, nor even convey your idea that it would be advisable to demand of them the execution of those articles.* Upon full consideration, therefore, I concluded that it was the most safe and sound policy to leave this point where it was before, and in which I was the more confirmed by some circumstances that were afterwards disclosed

The day after this last communication was presented, I received a letter from the committee, assuring me that the subject engrossed their entire attention, and that an answer should be given as soon as possible; and a few days after this, I was favored with another, inviting me to a conference at 12 the next day. I attended and found only the three members of the diplomatic branch of the committee present, Merlin de Douay, Thuriot and Treilhard. Merlin commenced by observing that I had advised and pressed them to execute the 23d and 24th articles of the treaty of amity and commerce: *that they were persuaded their compliance would be useful to us, but very detrimental to them;* it would likewise be distressing for Frenchmen to see British goods protected by our flag, whilst it gave no protection to theirs; and after making other comments, he finally came to this point—"Do you insist upon our executing the treaty?" I replied, *I had nothing new to add to what I had already said on that head.* Treilhard seemed surprised at the reply, and expressed a wish that I would declare myself frankly on the subject. I told him I was surprised at his remark, since I had not declared myself frankly but liberally. We then passed from the point of demand to a more general discussion of the policy in France to execute the treaty, and in which I urged, that if she considered her own interest only, she ought not to hesitate, since it gave her the command of neutral bottoms, and under the protection of their own flag to supply her wants, with other considerations which has been before pressed in my notes that were before them. I was however brought back twice again to the question, "do you insist upon or demand it?" I found that a positive and formal declaration on this point was the sole object of the interview; and as I perceived that something was intended to be founded on it, *either now or hereafter*, if given in the affirmative, I was the more resolved to avoid it and to adhere to the ground I had already taken. *I therefore repeated my declaration, and in the most explicit terms, that I was not instructed by the president to insist on it, nor did I insist on it.* That their compliance would certainly be highly beneficial to my country, but that in my observations I had considered the proposition *merely in relation to France*, and wished them to do the same, since I was satisfied that the true interest of France dictated the measure. They all expressed an attachment to us; spoke much of the difficulty of their situation, and of the peculiar delicacy in adopting in the present state of the public mind, any measure which might be construed as eventually favoring England, and thus the conference ended.

In revolving on the subject ever since, I have been doubtful whether the solicitude shewn to draw from me a decisive answer to the question, "whether I insisted or demanded of them to execute the articles of the treaty," was merely intended as the basis of their own act complying with it and a justification for themselves in so doing, or as a ground to call on us hereafter in the prosecution of the war against England to fulfil the guarantee. I was at the moment of the discussion in the committee of the latter opinion; but I must confess, upon a more general view of all circumstances that have passed under my observation since my arrival, that I am at present inclined to be of the former. I rather think as there is an opposition to the measure, and it would commence an important change in their system, and might also be construed into a partiality for England, (a nation by no means in favor here) that a dread of denunciation in the course of events suggested it. Be this as it may, I am perfectly satisfied *it would be impolitic to demand it, since the refusal would weaken the connection between the two countries, and the compliance upon that motive might perhaps not only produce the same effect, but likewise excite a disposition to press us on other points, upon which it were better to avoid any discussion.*"—(page 58)

This letter appears to me to contain too important information to be abridged, and therefore it has been so largely quoted. It not only proves that Mr. Monroe persisted in not demanding an execution of the 23d and 24th articles, but that he did worse: he agreed with the committee of public safety that those articles might be disregarded on the part of France. Moreover, it furnishes conclusive proof that the system of commercial warfare at this day carried on by the French republic, originated from an opinion, that the people of the United States would bear with patience, and even with pleasure, whatever losses it should occasion, provided the good of France should be promoted: an opinion that the minister of the United States, of his mere motion suggested, and endeavoured to impress on the mind of France. I have heard it frequently said that the unjust and injurious measures of the French republic towards our commerce, were recommended, were advised, were induced by certain characters who compose and lead the French faction in the United States—I had doubted this, but since I have read this letter, no doubt remains. In vain shall Mr. Monroe, or his co-adjutors, endeavour to persuade the intelligent part of the community, that the injuries we daily feel from the hand of France, proceeds entirely from their dissatisfaction on account of the British treaty. I say it proceeds from the opinion which has been inculcated with industry, that the great body of the American people are so blindly attached to the French republic, that they will not complain of any thing that France can do to them, and that their love to republicanism will never permit them to resent any measures that France may choose to take to promote its welfare. In short, to a belief of the directory (as Mr. Monroe expresses it) that if upon consideration after experiment made, the French should be of opinion, that a departure of the treaty *would produce any solid benefit to the republic, the American government and the people in general, would not only bear the departure with patience, but with pleasure.*

I cannot quit this subject, without a short review of Mr. Monroe's conduct, as presented by the documents that have been cited. It appears he had originally, of his own accord, in his first written communication, informed the committee of public safety, that he was not instructed to complain of their departure from the treaty, and if they found it their interest to continue to do so, his country would bear it with pleasure. He repeated the same idea in another solemn communication afterwards, at a conference with the members charged with diplomatic concerns, he is informed "that they were persuaded their compliance would be useful to the United States, but very detrimental to them;" and is asked whether he insisted on their executing the treaty, to which he replied, he had nothing new to add to what he had already said on that head. This was an explicit concession on his part, so far as he could concede, that the treaty in certain particulars need not be regarded: It was more; it was a compact or agreement between him and the committee, that those articles might be disregarded. When he had condescended to inform the committee, that if a departure from the treaty, on experiment, turned out to the advantage of the republic, it would not be complained of, but borne with pleasure by the United States; and when the committee informed him "they were persuaded their compliance would be detrimental to France," to which he replied that he had nothing more to add, it seems to me that a contract, complete in all its parts, was formally made; a contract, however, not admitted to be binding on the United States, because there is no evidence that it was within the compass of the powers committed to Mr. Monroe; but on the contrary, to have been not only unauthorized, but contrary to the part which he was instructed to act relative to this subject. I should not be surprised, however, if France should take it as a basis for justifying the spoliations and injuries done to our commerce; for it furnishes a better excuse than I supposed existed. SCIPIO.

There is a letter in town from Paris dated Oct. 26, from a very intelligent foreigner, to a merchant in this city, which contains the following information in substance—That our commissioners could not have arrived at a more inauspicious period—that the directory mean to treat all neutral flags alike, disregard all— that they are determined that all American vessels destitute of the role d'equipage, shall be absolutely condemned—and that they had taken exceptions at the speech of the President of the United States at the opening of the late extraordinary session of congress.

FRENCH LIBERTY.

From the French newspaper called Du Bulletin de Pars, of Oct. 29, 1797.

TRANSLATION.

The tribunal of the department of Gard, has condemned one Anthony Sonier, to be two years in chains, and to be exposed as a public spectacle, for having hawked about, and read to three women in a tavern, the protestation of Camille Jordan against the proceedings of the 18th Fructidor, [4th of September last, when two members of the Directory, and so many members of the two Councils were proscribed.]

MARRIED—on Friday, at Germantown, Mr. JOHN RICHARDS of this City, to the amiable Miss RACHEL HENRY, late of Kent County, Delaware State.

GAZETTE MARINE LIST.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.

The ship Philadelphia, Bliss from Bristol (sailed 27th October) ship Harmony, Price from Cadiz, and schr. Harmony, Coffin, from Boston, lay under Cape May on Wednesday last.

The ship Recovery, Rape, has arrived at Salem from Calcutta; from the time the Ganges of this port sailed 15th of May to the 15th August; 12 American vessels had left Calcutta.

The brig Delaware, Dunphy, from here has arrived at the Mole.

The ship Bacchus, George, of and from this port to London—The ship Mercury, Keown of this port, from Norfolk to Bremen, and ship Eunice, Seal, from Liverpool to this port, with several other Americans are condemned vessels and cargoes at Nantz. Capt. George, of the ship Bacchus, came home passenger in the brig Mary Ann, arrived at New-York, left Nantz November 8.

BALTIMORE January 3.

We are informed that the schooner Fanny, captain Sullivan, was cast away on the 30th ult. at night, off the mouth of Brannock bay, and that the hands, who were lost in the ice, were found some days after and buried. On the 22d of the same month, was found a punt, supposed to belong to said schooner, in which were the following articles, viz.—Some cloaths, a silver watch, 7 silver dollars, 1 gun, 1 rug, several books 2 pair knee buckles, and 6 letters. The sails and rigging of the schooner were chiefly saved; The hull was under water and the cargo lost.

The above information comes from Solomon Fardnewell, Dorcester county, near the mouth of Great Choptank.

By this day's Mail.

BOSTON, January 1.

Late and Important.

By an arrival yesterday, at Salem, from Bourdeaux, in 49 days. Mr. Bradbury, merchant of this town, received a letter, which states the following interesting particulars:—

"*Bourdeaux, Nov.* 7.

"Since writing you the third instant our countrymen here, are rather alarmed, owing to the news from Paris, that is interpreted unfavourably to our commission; there is a letter in town from Gen. Pinckney, to an American captain belonging to Charleston, (S. C.) requesting to be informed, whether his ship is fit to take passengers; and whether he and his family, might be accommodated by the 20th. for he did not know how soon he might be obliged to quit France. This letter being from Mr. Pinckney, one is led to think they know pretty well their fate; but as yet, there has been no interview between our commissioners and this government; and until that is the case, I see no possiblity of forming a right opinion."

LONDON, Nov. 3,

The concourse of people, yesterday, to see his Majesty go to open the Parliament, was the smallest ever remembered on any former similar occasion.

A circumstance of a curious nature occurred yesterday. The King's speech was, as usual, ordered to be sent to his Majesty, but by some mistake, it was not delivered. When the King was robing, the Speech was enquired for, but was not to be found. A copy was delivered to his Majesty, but not being plainly written, his Majesty could not read it. A messenger was then sent to the Secretary of State's office for the original, where it was found, and immediately brought to the House of Lords,

None of the leading members of opposition were present in the House of Commons. The absence of Mr. Fox. Mr. Sheridan, Mr. Grey, and some others, is to be accounted for by their previous declaration, that they felt their efforts and their attendance to be equally unavailing.

NEW THEATRE.

THIS EVENING,

JANUARY 8,

Will be presented the celebrated TRAGEDY of

OTHELLO,

MOOR OF VENICE.

Othello, mr Fennell—Cassio, mr Moreton—Iago, mr Warren—Roderigo, mr Bernard—Montano, mr Fox—Duke of Venice, mr L'Estrange—Brabantio, mr Morris—Gratiano, mr. Warrell—Lodovico, mr Taylor—1st Officer, mr T Warrell—2d Officer, mr. Warrell, jun.

Desdemona, mrs Merry—Emelia, mrs Francis.

To which will be added, the COMIC OPERA of

THE DESERTER.

[The Music by Monsigny, Philidore, and Dibdin.]

Henry, mr Marshall—Russet, mr Darley—Simkin, mr Francis—Skirmish, mr Bernard—Flint, mr Blissett—1st Soldier, mr Fox—2d Soldier, mr Warrell—3d Soldier, mr Warrell, jun—4th Soldier, mr T Warrell.

Louisa, mrs Marshall—Jenny, mrs Warrell—Margaret, mrs L'Estrange.

Villagers, messrs Hunter, Lavancy, mrs Warren, mde Harwood, miss Milbourne, miss L'Estrange, miss Anderson, mrs. Hunter, &c.

☞ A new OPERA, called, ABROAD AND AT HOME, is in rehearsal, and will be speedily produced, with other novelties.

Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.

☞ The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.

Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in the front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.

Tickets to be had at H. and P. Rice's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theare. *VIVAT RESPUBLICA!*

War-Office of the United States,

January the 1st, 1798.

WHEREAS frauds have been practised, in obtaining Warrants for Bounty Lands, due to the Officers and Soldiers of the late Continental Army, by the production of forged instruments. To check in future such impositions, it has been thought adviseable; that all persons, having claims for bounty lands, whether in their own right, as legal representative, or by virtue of any instrument or deed of transfer, be required to forward their respective claims to the War Office, on or before the first day of January 1799 in order that such claims may be duly examined, adjusted and determined upon.

To substantiate such claims, a strict observance of the rules heretofore issued from the War Office will be indispensable; and in addition to what is required by the said rules, the certificate of the acknowledgement of a Deed or Power of Attorney, must also set forth the place of residence and occupation of the claimant or person making such acknowledgment; and when the proof of personal knowledge is by a witness or witnesses, their place or places of residence must be set forth in like manner.

JAMES M'HENRY, Sec'y of War.

Jan. 7. d6w

Philapelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Company.

January 4, 1798.

At a meeting of the President and Managers, this day, a dividend of 5 dollars per share was declared for the last half year, which will be by them retained, for the payment of the debts of the Company, agreeable to a resolution of the Stockholders the 12th June last.

TENCH FRANCIS, Treasurer

Of the Philadelphia & Lancaster Turnpike Com'py.

January 8 m&wAw

B A L L.

Mr. Francis respectfully informs his scholars, and the public in general, that his second practising Ball will be on Thursday the 11th at the new Assembly Room South Fourth street, between Chesnut and Walnut Street—Ladies Tickets to be had by applying to the scholars of Mr. Francis, or at his house No. 70 North Eighth Street.—Gentlemen's tickets one dollar each, to be had of Mr. Francis, at the Academy, or at his house.

Mr. Francis likewise informs the Subscriber to the Select Balls, that the next will be on Tuesday the 16th—Those subscribers who have not yet received their tickets are requested to apply for them as above.

Mr Francis continues to take Scholars as usual.

Jan. 7. d4t

Salisbury Estate.

THE Subscriber, proposing to contract his business, offers this Estate for sale, on moderate terms. On it are one Blast and three Air Furnaces, a complete Boring Machine, and a very good grist Mill, with two pair of stones; also a good Forge, all in perfect repair, as are all the Water Works connected with these various branches. The Air Furnaces were lately built for the purpose of casting Cannon for this State.—There are about two thousand acres of Land, one half of which is under wood, the other very fine arable Land, producing the best Hay and Pasture. The Cannon lately manufactured there, fully proves the excellency of the metal, which is superior to any in this country, and probably, equal to any in the world; for not one of sixty-nine guns lately made, although some of the 24 were bored into 32 pounders, have failed on proving. The situation is very eligible, particularly for this branch of manufacture, and a place of arms lying in the state of Connecticut, and only 30 miles from several landings on the Hudson's river, and having every advantage that can result from a plenty of water issuing from a large natural pond, very near the Furnace, and which may be converted into a variety of other useful purposes. The purchaser can be accommodated with all the stock and utensils, and have possession on or before the first of June next, and preparation may be made in the mean time for going into Blast immediately thereafter, for every part will be delivered in good order, with some coal, Ore, &c. &c. For terms, apply to Mr. Joseph Anthony, in Philadelphia; David Brooks, Esq. one of the Representatives in Congress for this State; Mr, David Waterman, on the premises, or to the proprietor in New-York.

WILLIAM NEILSON.

Dec. 1. 31wtf

For sale or to be let on ground-rent,

A valuable Lot of Ground;

SITUATE on the north-east corner of Walnut and Fifth Streets, fronting the State-House square. This lot is fifty-one feet front on Walnut street, and one hundred and thirteen feet and an half on Fifth street; there are at present two small two story brick houses, and a number of small tenements thereon.

Also, for Sale,

Two three story Brick Houses

With convenient stores, wharf, &c. situate on Water-street, between Mulberry and Sassafras streets, containing in front on Water street fifty-four feet, and continuing that breadth eastward ninety-five feet, then widening to the south thirteen feet six inches. These houses ave the convenience of a public alley adjoining on the north side, and are a very desirable situation for a merchant, flour factor, or others who may have occasion for storage of goods. This property will be sold on very reasonable terms for cash. For further information apply to the printer.

July 31. m&wtf

English Grammar,

The second edition, with improvements,

ADAPTED to the different classes of learners; with an appendix, containing rules and observations for assisting the more advanced students to write with perspicuity and accuracy,

BY LINDLEY MURRAY.

"This is a publication of much merit, and fully answers the professions in the Title. The appendix contains some of the best rules for writing elegantly, and with propriety, that we recollect to have seen."

Monthly Review, July 1796.

"This Grammar is, on many accounts entitled to commendatory notice, its materials have been carefully and judiciously selected; its arrangement is distinct and well adapted to the purpose of instruction and its expression is simple, perspicuous and accurate, &c."

See the character at large in the Analytical Review, July 1796.

English Exercises,

Adapted to the Grammar lately published by Lindley Murray, consisting of exemplification of the parts of speech, instances of false orthography, violations of the rules of syntax, defects in punctuation, and violations of the rules respecting perspicuity and accuracy, designed for the benefit of private learners, as well as for the use of schools.

"We have been much pleased with the perusal of these Exercises. They occupy with distinguished excellence a most important place in the science of the English language; and as such, we can warmly recommend them to the Teachers of Schools, as well as to all those who are desirous of attaining correctness and precision in their native tongue."

Monthly Review, July 1797.

The above Books are for sale at JOSEPH & JAMES CRUKSHANKS book store, No. 87, Market street.

December 1. 3taw2w.

TO LET,

A Front Room, suitable for an

Office or Counting house, with a large Cellar. Any person who may rent the above, may (if required) be accommodated with Board and Lodging in the same house. Enquire at no. 180, South Front, near Pine street.

December 13. 3aw3w

URIAH SMITH,

No. 20, north Third street—HAS FOR SALE,

A neat and general assortment of

Broad Cloths, Kerseymeres, Napt

and Drab Coatings. ALSO,

A variety of Gentlemens' fashionable fancy Waistcoating, silk Hosiery, &c.

December 5. *eod2w

MUSIC.

J. L. LENZ,

Teacher of Vocal and instrumental Music,

RETURNS his sincere thanks to the Ladies and Gentlemen, from whom he received a very liberal encouragement since his residence in this city, and respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that, in consequence of the request of some of his friends, he has opened a Musical School at his house in Spruce Street No 174, where he will teach on the Piano forte, Violin &c. &c.—He deems it unnecessary to enlarge upon the advantages the learner will derive from an institution of this kind; he will only say, that attention and zeal are much excited in an assembly, where numbers are in pursuit of the same object. His arrangement is such, that an interference of the the different sexes will be avoided. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who cannot make it convenient to attend at his school, he will wait upon at their houses.——Applications will be thankfully received at his house, where his terms and further particulars may be known.

Dec. 7. *1wood

NOTICE.

ALL persons concerned are hereby notified, that the subscriber intends to apply for a renewal of the undermentioned lost certificates of Stock in the Bank of the United States—He forwarded them under cover of a letter addressed to John Ansley, of London, by the ship Bacchus, capt. George, which left this port in June last for London. But that ship having been captured on her passage and sent to France, the above letter and inclosures have failed in their destination.

Three certificates, viz.

Nos. 26325, 26326, 26327, each for four shares, dated January 1st, 1797, and issued in the name of Henry Grace, of Tottenham Higheross, Great Britain.

ZACCHEUS COLLINS.

Philadelphia, november 8. 2aw6w

For Sale by the Subscriber,

10 bales Cossis
30 do. Baftas
11 do. Manoody
17 do. Chintz
7 do. Tookery
2 do. Gorahs
25 do. Moragungees
3 do. Check Stripes
1 do. Guzzie
1 box Diapers
7 do. Umbrellas
25 pipes finest particular Madeira Wine, of the vintage 1795.

MORDECAI LEWIS.

December 5. 3aw4w

Imported in the brig Eliza,

Capt. HASTIE, *from Bourdeaux;*

Claret in cases of a very superior quality,
White Sauterne Wine in Cases,
Olive Oil in baskets of 12 bottles each,
White and coloured Kid Gloves,
do. do. Silk do.
A few pipes of Bourdeaux Brandy,

For Sale by

JAMES LATIMER, jun.
71, South Wharves.

Who has also for Sale,

A few qr. Casks Old Sherry Wine.

Dec. 5. d2w

A House in Burlington for Sale.

THE subscriber has a large, convenient two-story brick House, with Stables, Carriage-house, and a well improved Garden, in the City of Burlington, New-Jersey, which he wishes to SELL. For terms apply at No. 5, South Fourth street, to GEORGE WALKER,

Who has also for Sale,

Lots in Washington City,

Contiguous to the Capitol and to the principal harbour.

December 29. eo7t

Prison Manufactory.

FOR SALE,

At the Prison of the City and County of Philadelphia,

Cut Nails of all sizes, from 3dy to 20dy
Flooring Brads, Spriggs, saddle and card Tacks
Oakum and chipped Logwood
Shoemakers and Sadlers Thread

Also—Sawed Marble, suitable for currier's tables, tomb and head stones, hearths, chimney pieces, platforms, slabs, facia, window heads, sills, &c.

All which may be had on reasonable terms.

Shoes made and Weaving done at said Prison at a moderate price.

Orders from a distance, directed to Daniel Thomas, agent for the prison, will be attended to.

December 26. mth6m

Imported in the ship MANCHESTER,

BENJAMIN SHEWELL, Master,

From Bourdeaux, and for sale by the subscriber, No. 11. Walnut Street.

Bonrdeaux Brandy
Irish market claret in cases } Entitled to
Medoc wine, in do. } Drawback.
Sauterne, do. do.

Thomas Murgatroyd.

WHO HAS FOR SALE.

Sherry Wine in pipes and quarter casks
Rota do. do.
Pimento in bags
4000 bushels Liverpool salt.

Aug. 24. tut&stf.

WANTED,

A LARGE PARCEL OF

Scantling and other Lumber,

Suitable for House Building;

Also a quantity of Stone & Bricks,

I am ready to enter into contracts for the above articles—a reasonable time may be allowed for preparing them; and cash shall be paid either in advance, or upon their delivery, as may be agreed on.—Apply to the Subscriber, House-Carpenter, Lombard-street, No. 2.

John Crean.

December 19. d6t.

The History of Pennsylvania,

BY ROBERT PROUD,

IS now in the press, and will be published, with all convenient expedition, by ZECHARIAH POULSON, jun. No. 80, Chesnut-street, Philadelphia, where subscriptions will continue to be received, and at the Philadelphia Library, according to the printed proposals, until the work is ready for the subscribers.

July 18. 2awtf

This Day is Published,

BY Mess. Dobson, Carey, Campbell, Ric and the other Booksellers,

Price One Dollar and twenty-five cents,

Elegantly printed on Wove paper, and Hot-pressed,

By John Thompson,

A COMPARATIVE VIEW OF

The Constitutions

Of the several States with each other, and with that of the United States: exhibiting in Tables, the prominent features of each Constitution, and classing together their most important provisions, under the several heads of administration; with Notes and Observations.

By WILLIAM SMITH,

Of South-Carolina,

L. L. D. and member of the Congress of the United States.

Dedicated to the People of the United States.

N. B. A few Copies printed on an inferior paper, at 3-4ths of a dollar.

Davis's Law Book Store,

No. 319, *High-Street.*

GEORGE DAVIS,

BEING busied for some time past in preparations for removing into his present house, has been under the necessity of postponing until this day informing the gentlemen of the Bar generally thro' the United States, that his spring importation of law books is now arranged and ready for sale, on terms that he trusts will entitle him to the like preference he has experienced for several years past.

Catalogues, combining the most varied collection ever imported into this country, are printed and will be delivered on application.

June 27. 2aw

Just Published,

And to be had of Messrs. Dobson, Campbell, Rice, Cary, and the other pricipal Booksellers in the city, price one dollar, twinty-five cents, in boards,

New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and Nations of America.

By BENJAMIN SMITH BARTON, M. D.

June 20. *6t

FOR SALE,

Several fonts of Types—half worn.

Including Long Primer, about 400 weight, in good condition, and would answer the purpose of a country printer as well as new.

Enquire of the Printer. nov. 30.

FOR SALE, BY

WILLIAM PRIESTMAN,

129, South Front-street, next door to the Custom-house,

A large assortment of

Gold and silver Watches

A Time Keeper, by Arnold
Silver-plated Candlesticks
Double barrelled Guns, by Mortimer, maker to the King of England
Ditto, by Parker
Pair duelling Pistols, by Knubley, Charing Cross
Reflecting Telescope, by Ribright
Box of patent Medicines
60 lb. Scotch Thread
Small collection of valuable Books, and Books of Prints
30,000 acres of Land in one lot, upon the Big Sandy, in Mason county, Kentucky, patented by Percival Butler, in 1787.
Also, 14 Lake Erie Lots
Invoices or parcels of Watches bought.

January 4. d7t

For Sale, by the Package,

For cash, or good notes at sixty or ninety days, viz.

Book and Jaconet Muslins plain stripes, and Checks
do. do. Tamboured
do. Ladies handkerchiefs, &
gentlemen's neck do. } Assorted in packages.

Jaconet chintz muslin for home and the West India market, Pullicote and linen handkerchiefs, for do. do printed do. do. common purple and chintz shawls.

The above goods entitled to drawback on exportation. Also a few scotch cambricks and an assortment of muslin by the piece.

The whole of the above being a consignment from the manufacturers in Britain.

To be seen at WILLIAM BLACKBURN'S Office, No. 64, South Second Street.

Nov. 6. 2awtf.

Valuable Books,

Just received by the FAIR AMERICAN from London, and now opening and selling by J. ORMROD, No. 41, Chesnut Street.

CATALOGUES

Of the newly imported books may be had gratis. These added to O's usual stock, form an extensive and elegant collection of ancient and modern literature, and comprise books in sundry languages and on various subjects.

This Day is Published,

By J. ORMROD, (Price 75 cents, handsomely bound and lettered, and embellished with an elegant frontispiece and seventy three cuts.)

The Looking Glass for the Mind,

OR,

The JUVENILE FRIEND;

Being a valuable collection of interesting and miscellaneous incidents, calculated to exhibit to young minds the happy effects of youthful innocence and filial affection—In prose and verse. Designed to improve and amuse the rising generation.

In the Press, and will be speedily published,

Dr. DARWIN'S

Plan of Female Education.

Subscriptions for this incomparable work will be thankfully received by the printer. The book will contain about three hundred pages, will be printed with a new type on fine paper, and delivered to subscribers neatly bound, lettered and embellished with an elegant frontispiece, for one dollar.

January 3. 3t.

All Persons

Having any demands against the Estate of the late Captain George Irwin, are requested to bring in their accounts properly attested, on or before the first day of January next ensuing and those who are indebted to said estate are solicited to make immediate payment to

SARAH IRWIN, Administratrix.

nov. 29 1797. 6

LEFT

At Alderman Bedford's office, Lombard street, No. 88, about three weeks ago, a whole piece of cotton, supposed to be stolen—any person having lost the same, proving property and paying charges may have it again.

December 26. *eo3t.

NOTICE.

To holders of JAMES GREENLEAF's and EDWARD FOX's Engagements

IN consequence of many having been prevented, from late unavoidable circumstances from obtaining their Certificates, agreeable to former notice. The Trustees now inform them, they are ready to issue the same to those who may apply within sixty days, at No. 8 Chesnut Street, and those who do not, will be considered as relinquishing their claim on the Aggregate Fund provided for their payment.

HENRY PRATT,
THOMAS W. FRANCIS,
JOHN MILLER, JUN.
JOHN ASHLEY,
JACOB BAKER.

December 15. d6ot

COLUMBIA HOUSE

Boarding School for young Ladies.

MRS. GROOMBRIDGE with much pleasure and respect, returns her sincere acknowledgement for the liberal encouragement she has received during four years residence in Philadelphia; and assures her friends and the public, so far from intending to decline her school, she has made a superior arrangement for the more convenient accommodation of her scholars.—Every branch of useful and polite education is particularly attended to by Mrs. Groombridge and masters excelling in their respective professions.

Corner of Spruce and Eleventh Streets.

June 5th, 1797. §1mstf

The situation is perfectly healthy; and made more agreeable by an extensive garden and lot of ground adjoining the house.

SALES BY AUCTION.

Stated Sales

For DRY GOODS.

Monday { Forenoon—Edward Fox, No. 56, south Front-street, Afternoon—Footman & Co. No. 65 South Front-street.

Tuesday { Forenoon—John Connelly, Old City Auction, No. 73 south Front-street. Afternoon—William Shannon, No. 183 High-street.

Wednesday { Afternoon—Peter Benson, No. 74 south Third-street.

Thursday { Forenoon—Edward Fox. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Friday { Forenoon—William Shannon. Afternoon—John Connelly.

Saturday Afternoon—Peter Benson.

New-Theatre,

December 11, 1797.

THE MANAGERS particularly request the concurrence of the public in the abolition of a custom, which has hitherto obtained, of giving away or disposing of RETURN CHECKS at the Theatre.

They are aware that gentlemen are unconscious of any wrong done to the interest of the institution by this practice, from a general, though mistaken idea that Checks are the representatives of a right to so many seats in the Theatre, during an Evening's Entertainment, and transferable at will; when in fact, they were never intended as more than *tokens* by which the Door-keepers are enabled to ascertain with the least trouble to the *parties*, that *they themselves* have been before in the Theatre, or paid for their admission.

Independent of the injury the Managers sustain, such a practice encourages a croud of idle boys and other disorderly persons to surround the doors of the Theatre, to the corruption of their morals and the great annoyance of the Audience.

It has also been the source of two evils of no inconsiderable magnitude; one is, that sometimes very improper company is by these means admitted; and the other, that owing to Checks passing into dishonest hands, they have been frequenly counterfeited to a large amount for the purposes of Sale.

This statement will, it is respectfully hoped, induce the Public to discourage such a traffic: and the exertions of the Managers will, if thus assisted, easily prove adequate to its entire abolition.

WIGNELL & REINAGLE.

December 13 1w

Musical Instrument Manufactory,

167, Arch-street.

TO THE LOVERS OF HARMONY.

HARPER,

INFORMS his friends and the public, that he has now ready for sale, a few of his new invented, and much admired side board Piano Fortes, with Pedals, patent swell, sonopahant and French harp stop, which for sensibility of touch, brilliancy of tone, simplicity and durability of construction, the superiority of which he flatters himself, a single trial will convince the unprejudiced judge—As they are manufactured under his immediate inspection, of the very best seasoned materials, he can sell on reasonable terms for CASH. Instruments repaired, tuned, &c.

N. B. Second hand Piano Fortes taken in exchange for new.

november 18. 2aw2mo.

Samuel & Miers Fisher,

ARE NOW OPENING,

At their Warehouse, No. 27, Dock Street, a fresh assortment of Woolen and other goods, suitable to the season, received by the late arrivals from England.

They have also for Sale,

Lisbon
Teneriffe
Sherry, and
Port Wines, } In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks

Assorted queen's ware in crates, &c.

10th mo. 23d. d1w3taw3w.

City of Washington.

SCHEME

Of the Lottery, No. II,

For the Improvement of the Federal City.

A magnificent dwelling-house			20,000 dollars,
& cash 30,000, are			50,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	25,000	40,000
1 ditto	15,000 & cash	15,000	30,000
1 ditto	10,000 & cash	10,000	20,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 ditto	5,000 & cash	5,000	10,000
1 cash prize of			10,000
2 do.	5,000 each, are		10,000
10 do.	1,000		10,000
20 do.	500		10,000
00 do.	100		10,000
200 do.	50		10,000
400 do.	25		10,000
1,000 do.	20		20,000
15,000 do.	10		150,000

16,739 Prizes.
83,261 Blanks.

50,000 Tickets, at Eight Dollars, 400,000

N. B. To favour those who may take a quantity of Tickets, the prize of 40,000 dollars will be the LAST drawn ticket, and the 30,000 the LAST but ONE:

And approved notes, securing payment in either money or prizes, in ten days after drawing, will be received for any number not less than 30 tickets.

This Lottery will afford an elegant specimen of the private buildings to be erected in the City of Washington—Two beautiful designs are already selected for the entire fronts on two of the public squares; from these drawings it is proposed to erect two centre and four corner buildings, as soon as possible after this lottery is sold, and to convey them, when complete, to the fortunate adventurers, in the manner described in the scheme for the Hotel Lottery. A nett deduction of five per cent. will be made to defray the necessary expenses of printing, &c. and the surplus will be made a part of the fund intended for the National University, to be erected within the city of Washington.

The real securities given for the payment of the Prizes, are held by the President and two Directors of the Bank of Columbia, and are valued at more than half the amount of the lottery.

SAMUEL BLODGET.

☞ Tickets may be had at the Bank of Columbia; of James West & Co. Baltimore; of Peter Gilman, Boston; of John Hopkins, Richmond and of Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry. mw

Samuel Pleasants & Sons,

No. 74, *South Second-street,*

HAVE received a supply of Seasonable GOODS, which they are now opening for sale, on reasonable terms. Oct 27.—4w

PEALE'S MUSEUM.

THIS valuable repository of the works of Nature, so well calculated to delight the mind and enlarge the understanding, is opened daily, as usual. It stands in an airy and healthy situation and free from the epidemic that at present afflicts the city; it may, therefore, be frequented with the greatest safety.

As an Amusement, the study of Nature is the most rational and pleasing: as a Science, the most sublime and instructive. It elevates the mind and expands the heart. They

"*Whom Nature's works can charm, with God himself*
"*Hold converse.*"

Many interesting additions have lately been made to this Museum: and the feathered tribe, containing a variety of the most rare and beautiful subjects, is now very advantageously arranged. Waxen Figures, of Men large as life, (some of them casts from nature) are here dressed in their proper habits, and placed in attitudes characteristic of their respective nations. Here may be seen the North-American Savage, and the Savage of South-America—a laboring Chinese, and the Chinese Gentleman—the sooty African, and the Kamtschadale—with some Natives of the South Sea Islands. The immense variety and interesting diversity which this Museum offers to the view, may be seen but cannot be described with full effect.

☞ Price only 1-4th of a dollar.

Sept. 28. 1aw

This Day Published,

And to be sold by WILLIAM YOUNG, corner of Second and Chesnut streets,

Price 3-8ths *of a Dollar,*

Observations on certain Documents

Contained in No. V and VI of

"The History of the United States for the year 1796,"

In which the CHARGE OF SPECULATION against

ALEXANDER HAMILTON,

Late SECRETARY of the TREASURY, is FULLY REFUTED.

WRITTEN BY HIMSELF.

This publication presents a concise statement of the base means practised by the Jacobins of the United States to asperse the characters of those persons who are considered as hostile to their disorganizing schemes. It also contains the correspondence between Mr. Hamilton and Messrs. Monroe, Muhlenburgh and Venable, on the subject of the documents aforesaid, and a series of letters from James Reynolds and his wife to Mr. Hamilton, proving beyond the possibility of a doubt, that the connection between him and Reynolds, was the result of a daring conspiracy on the part of the latter and his associates to extort money.

☞ A discount of one third from the retail price will be made in favor of wholesale purchasers, for CASH. Orders to be addressed to Mr. YOUNG.

August 25.

Yellow Fever and Pestilential Diseases.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, in one vol. octavo.

By WILLIAM YOUNG, *Bookseller,*

No. 52, Second street, the corner of Chesnut street,

(Price, in boards, 87 1-2 Cents)

Neatly printed on fine American wove medium Paper,

A VIEW

Of the Science of LIFE;

On the principles established in the elements of Medicine, of the late celebrated

JOHN BROWN, M. D.

With an attempt to correct some important errors of that work; and cases in illustration, chiefly selected from the records of their practice, at the General Hospital at Calcutta,

By WILLIAM YATES & CHAS. MACLEAN.

To which is subjoined, a Treatise on the action of Mercury upon living bodies, and its application for the cure of diseases of indirect debility. And a dissertation on the sources of Epidemic and, Pestilential diseases; in which is attempted to prove by a numerous induction of facts, that they never arise from contagion, but are always produced by certain states, or certain vicissitudes of the atmosphere, by CHARLES MACLEAN, of Calcutta.

nov. 21. §12t

FOR SALE, BY

Joseph Anthony & Co.

No. 5, Chesnut Street,

A cargo of choice Bourdeaux Brandy, 1st and 2d proof, just landed
250 bales of Bourbon cotton of a superior quality
9 do. Surat, do do
A quantity of heavy black pepper in bales
Bourbon Indigo of the first quality
High proof Jamaica spirits
Old London particular Madeira wine } In pipes & qr. casks.
do. market do }
New England rum in hogsheads
Genuine Holland Gin in pipes
Claret in cases
Spermaceti candles and strain'd oil
Prime Boston beef
Choice Halifax Salmon in barrels and half barrels
Do. Herring in do do
Best Boston Mackarel in barrels of the fall fare.
New-England tow linen
A few tons of Russia cordage
Russia feather beds
Clover and Timothy seed in casks
Long whale-bone
No 1, 2, and 3, Boston sail duck
A few chests first quality Hyson tea
Carolina rice in whole and half tierces and
An invoice of Dutch hollow glass ware.

November 8. d2w.

This day is Published,

At the office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street,

[Price one dollar and a half.]

A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6,

BY JAMES MONROE,

Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic

Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.

A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.

December 23. *6t.

School Books and Stationary.

W. YOUNG,

No. 52, Second-street, corner of Chesnut-street,

HAS now ready for sale, a very large assortment of *English, French, Latin and Greek* SCHOOL BOOKS. *Also,* such elementary books on Science, as are generally read in the academies and colleges throughout the United States.

LATELY PUBLISHED,

Sheridan's Dictionary, the sixth edition, in one large vol. 8 vo. price 3 dols.

Ditto, large 12 mo price 1 dol. 75 cts.

Ditto, common, price 1 dol. 50 cts.

All sorts of drawing, packing, printing, and writing Paper; Bookbinder's Boards, Pasteboards, sheathing and blotting Papers; printed Blanks, blank Books, Wax, Wafers, and other articles, of the best quality, used in the counting house, or public office.

☞ Catalogues of a miscellaneous collection of BOOKS, with the price of each affixed, to be had by inquiring as above. Oct. 24.—3aw6w

LAW BOOKS,

Latest London and Dublin Editions.

H. & P. RICE, Booksellers,

No. 16, South Second, and No. 50, Market street,

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from London and Dublin, their spring importation, consisting of a variety of the latest and most approved Law Books, which, added to those already on hand, forms the most extensive collection ever offered for sale in this country. They therefore beg leave to notice, that from the nature of their connections in Dublin, they are enabled to sell Irish editions (as they have hitherto done) at the very lowest prices. The following are among the latest publications.

Vesey, jun'rs Reports in Chancery, 2 vols. Peake's Cases at Nisi Prius; Ridgeway's Reports in the time of Lord Hardwicke; Hoyer's Proctors Practice in the Ecclesiastical Courts; Barron's Treatise on a Suit in Equity; Tidd's Practice of the Court of King's Bench in Personal Actions, 2 parts complete; Ward's Law of Nations; Cruise on Uses; modern Reports, 12 vols. London edition.

H. and P. Rice expect to receive by the first arrival from New-York the 6th vol. complete of Durnford and East's Reports, the 2d part of Gilbert's Law of Evidence by Loft, and a number of new publications.

June 26.

Wanted, to Hire,

A Large and convenient HOUSE, in or near the centre of the city—for which a generous rent will be given; to be taken for a year, or on more for a longer term. Inquire of the Printer.

Oct. 17. oct